GERMAN POLAR EXPLORATION.

New Plans by Weyprecht and Payer and Captain Koldewey.

The German Leaders at Loggerheads-Advance Sheets of Dr. Petermann's Forthcoming "Geographical Communications" - Dr. Petermann's Opinion of the Payer Discoveries-Voyages of Tobiesen and Mack-How Far Does the Florida Gulf Stream Extend Polewards? - A Russian Polar Legend - The Apostle John and His Disciples Up in the High North.

FRANKPORT ON-THE-MAIN, Dec. 13, 1871. The Germans, Swedes, Russians, English and imericans have for many years been carrying on he contest in North Polar exploration, and now instria is coming in to take a snare in the spoils or Weyprecht have aroused the Geographical Society in Vienna to the idea of fitting out an Austrian orth Polar expedition, and Dr. Petermann, of Sosha, the head of the previous German expeditions, has declared his readiness to contribute 3,000 thalers owards the enterprise. From this it is certain that the breach between Dr. Petermann and Captain Koldewey, the leader of the two national German expeditions, is still further widened; and that the learned geographer has chosen to support men who believe in and corroborate his own proved ideas rather than to continue a conhardly fitting them for such expeditions, and who appear to have ideas of their own which they want to put through, in opposition to all rational geo graphical theories. Koldewey, who is supported a plan to the Bremen Society for North Polar exiain points of which have aiready been made

During the winter of 1872-73 the Swedes intend to make meteorological and other scientific observations in Spitzbergen; the Russians similar observations in Nova Zembla, and Koldewey wishes to at out an expedition for East Greenland, having in view simultaneous meteorological and scientific observations there, and the further exploration of East Greenland, where the Germans have already accomphahed so much. The Germans, indeed, have been he first to open up the interior of Greenland, and, in the words of Copeland, it would be a pity if the complete exploration of this arctic continent were left to other nations. Says Copeland:-"The flord voyage of the Germania has taught us more about the interior character of Greenland than all other previous expeditions, and a steamboat voyage of a single week in the coast waters can open lines, and perhaps lead to higher points than upon the high sea." Copeland inclines also to the idea that Greenland may be found to be a large system of islands instead of a continent. Koldewey estimates the cost of such an expedition at 25,000 thaters, this providing provisions for two winters. From several sides it is urged that in the exploration of the Greenland coast the German marine should give its aid, and I am inclined forded to Koidewey's plan than to any for the mere reaching of the pole. It is particularly unfortunate that this difference should have arisen between the German leaders; but a careful study of the facts

German leaders; but a careful study of the facts brings us to the conclusion that Petermann is still in the right, and Ko.dewey, a too practical sea captain, denounces Petermann's advanced opinions amere "theory" without good reason.

PATER AND WEY-PRECIT'S PRELIMINARY REPORT.

The two German expeditions sent out by Dr. Petermann, under the command of Captain Koldewey, and at a total cost of 100,000 thaters, proved unsuccessful. And yet the small expedition undertaken by Weyprecht and Payer in the past summer, following the route cut out several years ago by Dr. Petermann, and leading to the discovery of the open Nova Zembla Sea, proves that the great geographer's theories are entirely worthy of notice. Through the kindness of Dr. Petermann himself, who has favored us with advance sheets of ins forthcoming "Geographical Communications," we are enabled to give some early information as to the results of late expeditions, especially that of Weyprecht and Payer, which the geographer justly estimates very highly. In the first paper furnished us, entitled "Preliminary Keport of the Austrian Expedition for the Exploration of the Nova Zembla Sea by Weyprecht and Payer, we such an event would not be without influence upon the ice even to higher degrees of liftitude. The small strip of warm water along the west and north coasts of Nova Zembla could not possibly be the end result of the extensive warm water basin between Bear Island, the confinent and Nova Zembla. Ac-cording to our view it must make its way between the latter land and Hope Island into the neart of the Polar Basin."

cording to our view it must make its way between the jatter land and Hope Island into the neart of the Polar Basin."

The result of this expedition is already well known, the chief of which was the discovery of the open Nova Zembia Sea, in which, on east longitude 42 deg. 30 mm., they reached a height of 75 deg. 43 mm. northern latutade, and they could have penetrated still higher had time and circumstances permitted. This sea, says the preliminary report, is, to our conviction, the key to the mythical Polynia, the open sea to the north of Siberia, and upon this way going north it is probable that results of great importance may be obtained. Dr. Petermann says of the results of this expedition:—"Payer and Weyprecht have discovered an extensive, perfectly open and navigable sea, for the most part free of ice, in the very place where would be authorities and assumed sea filed with the densest ice. The discovery of a navigable sea in the Polar regions is the greatest and most important discovery that can be made in such a territory, since thereby all of her discoveries and explorations are essentially—nay, nearly exclusively, conditioned by it. The most important discoveries and explorations intherto made in the North and South Polar regions have been made by ship, and in our own times we have to thank navigation alone for the expioration of the Kaiser Franz Josef Fjord by the second German expedition, the exploration in a East Spitzbergen by Zeil and Henglin, and the voyage in and opening up of the Kara sea by the Norwegian captains. Arctic sea voyages as the letter carrier to the mail seamer or the old messenger women in the country to the mail post cars."

PAYER AND WEYPRECHT PROPOSE,

the old messenger women in the country to the mail post cars."

PAYER AND WEYPRECHT PROPOSE, in their preliminary report the sending out—funds, of course, forthcoming—an expedition, or, realty, three separate expeditions—the first for the exploration of Gillis Land, and from there northeast; a second, as the true Folar expedition for reaching the highest possible latitude upon the forty-second degree of longitude; and finally an expedition from Nova Zembla towards the east, in order to reach the Suberian Polynia. All turee expeditions must be provided with steam and with provisions for the winter. The latter is necessary, since the most tavorable conditions in the Nova Zembla Sea appear so late, and must be taken advantage of with the greatest energy. Dr. Petermann remarks further that the Norwegian captain Toblesen not only explored the same sea a mouth earlier than Weyprecht and Payer, and found it navigable, but another Norwegian captain (Mack) provided with good instruments, navigated that open sea twenty-one degrees further eastward than the sixtieth degree of east longitude, reached by the Austrians.

After noticing

CARLSEN'S DISCOVERY

of the remains of Barent's winter quarters, on the Bortheastern end of Nova Zembla, and Captain Mack's doubling the furthest cape of northeast nowa Zembla. These the Norwegian captain named the Chestinut Islands (Kastanien Insela), after the West Indian Endada qualcholum which he lound there, and capts of the Gulf Stream—the true Fiorida stream—reaches as far as those high natitudes of the Folar Sea. Taking the open and navigable sea discovered by Weyprecht and Payer, from the forty-second to the sixtleth degree cast longitude from Greenwich, with that followed by Mack to eighty one degrees of east longitude, we have an area in extent hearty as large as the German empire, and which in August and Septemer is not merety open and navigable peat discovered by Weyprecht and Payer, from the provided in the provide that the open and navigable peat discovered by the high captain

coppetition to the English project of passing through the seck of Smith Sound, with the aid of sleds, as follows:—By ship through the European Northern Ocean—the only broad oceanic entrance to the North Pole—thence penetrating the Central Polar Sea.

THE VALUE OF THE NEW FISHING GROUND.

DT. Petermann and the two Austrian explorers are, it is seen, periectly in harmony, the inter nutting into successful practice the theory published years ago by the former. Koldewey's lacors are severely criticised by Petermann in comparing them with what has been accomplished by Wevpreent and Payer's fittle expedition, though the programme first published by these explorers said expressly that the expedition was not for reaching the nightest latitudes. The material value of Weypreent and Payer's discovery is immense. These explorers saw, indeed, only fin whales, which are not so valuable as the Greenland whales, and represent a worth of 1,500 thaiers. Captain Svend Foyn obtained in 1870 a cargo valued at 45,000 thaiers. Besides the whales there are seals, walther the Arctic shark and the white whale, of great value in the whole Eastern Sea; and Henglin relates that on his voyage to Nova Zembla in 1870 he met six Russian yachus, which in a few days had, caught 500 white whales (at eighty thaiers, 40,000 thaiers), Petermann thinks that the booty of this sea with prove as rich a mine as the Polar Sea to the north of Bearing Straits has been to America, where in the two first years, 1840 and 1850, the enormous win of \$6,500,000 was recorded, and the whaling business is there as good as ever. The English are already beginning to cake advantage of Payer and Weyprecht's discovery, and a whale neet will proceed thiner from Norway next year. "In America," adds Dr. Petermann, "the discoveries created great sensation. The great discovery of Lieutenants Payer and Weyprecht's discovery and a whale neet will proceed thinger from Norway next year. "In America deep gratuleation and pleasure." The Norwegnan Captain Mack has spoken out his dea

leaders—nis Weyprecht and Payer—out that the funds for this new enterprise will also be fortacoming.

It is struggle to reach the "Pole" is getting more exciting year by year, and every summer brings us some addition to our stock of knowledge about matters in the high North. But when whit the great news come of some—perhaps our own—explorers reaching the long-yearaed-tor geographical point or idea we have designated the "Pole". And what will be found when the explorers get there? All is still a mystery. And yet we have descriptions of it. Fran Saga has been there, and, disregarding the discussion of polar savants and sol-practical captains, she assures us that op there in the inguest North exists the great boundless, open Polar Sea. The tradition has existed for centaries berhaps; there come from generation to generation and from land to land, and tells us, to encourage us to exertion perhaps, that up there is the ice-free sea around the pole, alive with numerous fish, swept over by myriads of sea fowl, while in the centre is a beautiful siann whose shores are washed with warmed waters, and upon which biossom most beautiful trees and flowers; and are not broken by fae rude north wind. No storm ventures to disturb the eternal repose of this central, ice-free polar sea, warmed through by the Gali Stream, that Kane though he had seen, that Dr. Petermann expected to find which certainty and which Koldewey declares to exist but in the phantasy of the study-room explorers. It is from the Russian santors and dweners of the northern coast that we get this pleasant Polar legend, which I came across the other day. The Russian, who, when he hears of fresh Polar explorations, strokes his beard and says, "Nay, may, they won't reach the termal reached to fire the case as follows:—The legend, which we have get this pleasant Polar legend."

A POLAR LEGEND.

reach it (the role) yet; the time of peace has not yet come—the last disciple of St. John has not yet appeared."

A POLAR LEGEND.

The legend, as it exists in Russia is as follows:—Russia the Holy, excending from the Cold Sea to the Girdle Mountains (Urai), was a garden of God. The lower jaw of a primitive animal now in the Museum at St. Petersourg snows that the animals living at that time were so large that, compared with them, the huge mammoth appears a dwarf. Human beings were then good. For trees bloasomed and bore denclous fruit. But then the Lord transformed all this beamy into a barren, tey descri. It was on a Friday. Christ had oeen crucified upon the distant Golgotha, while to that disciple whom Jesus loved, and who had lain his head upon his Master's breast, death came not. "So I will," Jesus had said of nim, "that he remain until I come." And John lived. But his words of warning—"Love ye one another," were unheered. Hatred and envy followed him wherever he preached. From place to place, and from hand to land, John with his disciples fied, finding nownere rest. Finally he arrived in Russia. It was on a Friday—that Friday—hefore him had gone Ahasuerus, the cternal Jew, announcing what he had done and what had happened to him. His life was a curse, and he could not hod rest. And as John entered the temples of the land and exhorted the people to peace and to return to love, from which they had been led astray by the beauty and haxurfance of the land, they made fan of him and drove him out of the land, they made fan of him and drove him out of the land with his disciples towards the north. But wherever the aposate went he shook the dust from his feet, and the land was transformed into a bleak ity desert. Show and ite settled upon the land, they made fan of him and troth, and no one venture to loiow. Behind it the sea froze to—the wave were transformed into the reach of his foes. The sing was scered toward the north, and no one venture to loiow. Behind it the sea froze to—the waves were transformed into t

ice—the eternal winter came. But the tradition of John's fleeng and his expected return remained in the land.

Frau Saga told the poor Russian serf:—In the high North, in the ice-tree sea sucrounding the North Pole, and upon a beautiful Island, John lives with his disciples. No one can get to aim, because impenetrable ice surrounds his retreat. But from time to time he sends forth one of his disciples, through the barrier of ice, which opens to him as he advances, to cartin again, where he again preaches to mankind the Gospel of love. His reward, however, is death; he dies, per love the reward in the American and the British case respectively.

The Forda was a vessel manifestly designed for warlike purposes, laid down in the Aersey about the end of 1861, like the Alabama, but was completed four months earlier and took her final departure, under the name of the Oreto, on the 22d of March, 1862. Unlike the Alabama, however, she was not frauduleutly smuggled out to sea, but duly registered as a British case re-specially in the American and the British case respectively.

March, 1862. Unlike the Alabama, however, she was not frauduleutly smuggled out to sea, but duly registered as a British case re-specially in the American and the British case re-special in the American and the British case rewhere he again preaches to maining the Gospel of love. His reward, however, is death; he dies, persecuted by hatred and envy. Death is the reward of his love. But when the last disciple shall have been sent out and his love rewarded with death, then John himself will come forth and preach the doctrines of peace and love and bring to torpid kussia a new spring. Then Russia will again become a garden of God, and mankind will be better.

This is the tradition of the open sea around the Pole. Our Polar explorers can receive it as a legend for Christmas if they choose, but the tradition is a pleasant one and worthy of recital. It we consider the disciple John as but another personification of the all-powerful Feandinavian Wuodan, the bearer of blessings to his people, or Santa Claus, the great Christian giver, none the less he has a significance. Legend is often the forerunner of nistory, and creates pleasant ideal pictures of the Inture for her people, for which the latter must continually strive to procure. Better, perhaps, that the Polar explorers should have such pictures of their goal belore them than scenes of eternal ice. But whether they will find the apostle still there or not cannot be foretold. If they on find him they could do nothing better than tell nim that his preaching is sadif needed in Europe, where neighborly peace and love appear to be things of the past.

AN IMAGINARY POLAR EXPEDITION.

In these times of "North Pole Expeditions" our readers, we trust, will excuse us in calling their attention to an imaginary successful one written by an occasional correspondent of this paper. R. W. Hume, in his late sketch of "Emmanueis," or North Pole Island, presents us with two pictures, viz.:— "Things as they are," and, also, "things as (he considers) they ought to be." We give an extract descriptive of the way in which the voyage was successfully accomplished. The "We" in it refers to four men of different nationalities, who had succeeded in escaping from the mines at Niszka, and

ceeded in escaping from the mines at Niszka, and who also are the narrators of the story:

We made the town of Olenck the following day about noon, but we stood off from it and reconnotived until dusk, for we knew our escape from Nicolatey would be reported by the steamer, which we saw atongside the wharf. Among the craft we noticed a schooler anchored out in mid stream, apparently ready for sea. From her size, we estimated there would not be more men than we could manage on board of her, so we thought it best to attempt her capture. Our design was to run down the coast to the mouth of the Lena River, scuttle the schooler and make for the first village we could find. We also expected to find some scamen's clothes in her, which would enable us to disguise ourselves, so that we should not be recognized as government prisoners. As soon as it was dark we put our plan into operation. There was a light in her caoin, and in it we found a man and a boy, both ascep. We very quickly captured them, and then set to work to heave anchor, tieddes, who was an experienced mariner, jound some charts in a locker in the cabin, and told us we had to run down about seven degrees of east ionigitude before we should arrive at our proposed destination. But, as a degree of longitude in that faithned is only about twenty-five miles, he mought, if we had luck, we could do it in two days. Happily for us we found the schooler was lacen with rye four and bears' hams, so that we should not want for provisions. There were also a chest of ciothes, such as are worn by Russian sailors; one complete fur soil, which we shall not want for provisions. There were also a chest of ciothes, such as are worn by Russian sailors; one complete fur soil, which we set astrict no ur little craft the man and boy we captured, lecing that, by the time they again reached olens, we should be too far away to be parsued. Immediately after they left is the wind needed of the mount of the river we captured, lecing that, by the time they sight roil, there was no motion

Although we feit we were advancing on desiruction, and could hear the leceorgy grinding, crashing and toppling around us, the gale compelled us to go forward. It became also intensely coid, Fortunately we had an abundance of fuel and kept a good fire, and lamps constantly lighted in the cabin, while on deck the man at the wheel was relieved every hour. In the gimmer of light we had at noon of the fifth day we discovered ourselves dritting through a wast fissure, about fifty fathoms wide, lying between the ice mountains that girdle the North Pole. It was evident that this had been made quite recently, for the loe formations on either side exactly corresponded. Here, except the sough of the gale, no other noise was neard. The wing itself was our pilot, for the helm was frozen. According to our judgment we were about forty-eight hours in this fearful fissure. After that the wind began sensibly to abate.

was our pilot, for the helm was frozen. According to our judgment we were about forty-eight hours in this fearful fissure. After that the wind began sensibly to abate.

Now another danger beset us, for, as the wind fell, the held the began to form. The schooner was already cumbered with it, and consequently made slow way. At the same time the narrow passage in which we were appeared to be closing up. This movement of the mountain grants really helped us, for it prevented the formation of field tee, which would have effectually destroyed us. Although the wind was yet high, we seemed to crawi along on our journer. We were hours passing a point, and had almost began to give up in despair, when the moon, which for six months is the sun of the Pole, rising in silver glory before us, exposed to our view, not six ships, length ahead of us, the open sea.

It was as many hours, however, before we reached it. When we did we began also to notice a sensible diminution of the cold. Although we gradually gained in speed, making probably two Knots an hour, we felt there was a current against us. Besore the moon set Geddes called our attention to the fact that the ice on the rigging was commencing to melt, and on examining the bows of the vessel we noticed large tecles falling off into the sea. Hearing a noise like the reverberations of distant thunder in our wake, we looked belind us and beheld the reciosing of the fissure by which we had entered. We knew it proceeded from thence from witnessing the commotion of the crests of the leebergs, some of which we judged to have been tegit in under feet high. The view before us was one of superhuman brilliancy. The ice wall appeared to us like a city of glass fined with a thousand eathedrals. Here and there might be seen plateaus of snow, of billions of tons in weight, yet so light and feathery in appearance that they looked like down beds lor antedinivian grants. Although we know that we had known, the escape from imminent present dangers made us welcome the future with delight. We tude for our escape, we returned our common thanks, irrespective of our creeds, and held on our

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The American Claims Against England-The Cruisers for Whose Acts Great Britain is To Be Held Responsible.

(From the London Times, Jan. 13.]

It has been assumed in the British case, to be laid before the arbitrators at Geneva, that no pecunitary claim would be made by the United States government in respect of any vessels except the Atabama herself, the Florida, the Georgia and the Shenandoah. The ground of this assumption was the fact that no such claim had been expressly but forward during the civil war, or during the period of six years which has since elapsed. No assumption, nowever, could be more defusive. In Part V. of the American case a list is given of "the cruisers for whose acts the United States ask this tribunal to hold Great Britain responsible" in what purports to be chronological order. They are as follows:—"The Sumter, the Nashvile, the Florida and her tender, the Piorida and her tender, the Piorida and her tender, the Piorida and her tender, the Sumter, the Nashvile, the Florida and her tender, the Sumter, the Nashvile, the Florida and her tender, the sumter, the Nashvile, the Florida and her tender, the sumter the responsibility of Great Britain as extending not only to losses directly incurred, but to consequential injuries of the remotest possible kind, We are called upon to pay for the expense of purshing all these cruisers, the increase in the rate of insurance upon American commercial marine to the British flag" and the general cost of the war, so far as the joint depredations of the Alabama and twelve other vessels here enumerated may have contributed to prolong it. It is not even pretended that all of them were oullt or equipped or armed in British ports, the fact being that both the Sumter and Nashville, not to speak of others, issued from American ports—the one from the Mississippi, the other from Charleston. What is contended is that each and all received at least "excessive hospitality" in harbors under the control of the British gave complaints of this kind, especially those relating to the Sumter and Nashville, not to speak of others, issued from American ports—the one from the Missi

Britain. But it does surprise us that absolutely no account should be taken in the American case of the prodigious difficulties which must be overcome by any neutral government, and especially by the British government, before it can suppress illegal equipments. These difficulties have often been found insuperable by the United States government, with all its experience of illibustering expeditions and even Fenian raids upon Canada, organized, so to speak, in broad davlight and without the semblance of legality, have not always been effectually prevented by the American Executive, which, like our own, feels bound in such matters to keep within its constitutional powers. But no strain ever put on the neutrality laws of the United States can be compared with that to which our own were subjected. It is not merely that incredible efforts were made by the Confederate government to cvade them, but that, owing to our manifold shipbuilding transactions, it was impossible to identify a ship as destined for the Confederate government to cvade them, but that, owing to our manifold shipbuilding transactions, it was impossible to identify a ship as destined for the Confederate government of the confederate government of the confederate of that fact. There are always war vessels in our do k-yards in process of construction by contract for various foreign Powers without the cognizance of our government, so that no adverse inference could be crawn from the warlike build of the Alabama or Florida, which, in this respect, difered essentially from the Georgia and the Shenandoah. We do not put forward this consideration as decisive of the issue submitted to around those that he seem that it is one of too great weight to be ignored, especially as most of the other vessels against which Mr. Adams made representations twice of the successful interposition, and it is even maintained that no credit at all is due to Great before the successful interposition, and it is even maintained that no credit at all is due to Great weight to be in

SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE COMPANY

The Retirement of General Schenck from the

The General's Letter.
The following relates to the Emma Mining Company, the retirement of General Schenck from the direction, and the rumors circulated with regard to the mine in San Francisco and other parts of Ame-

the mine in San Francisco and other parts of America:—

GENERAL SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE.

EMMA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, Jan. 10, 1872.

SIR.—The directors have no desire to thrust the
affairs of this company unnecessarily before the
public, as they have every reason to ne highly satisiled with the position and prospects of the company;
but the remarks made by the Philadelphia correspondent of the Times, and published on Friday list,
cannot be passed over m silence, or shareholders
might be induced to sacrifice their property in the
beinef that they had been deceived.

As the Times has lent the weight of its great circulation to the depreciatory remarks, it seems not
unreasonable to request that you will publish sometime of an explanation, and 1 beg to enclose a letter received from General Schenck on his resignation of his position as director, which I have his full
permission to make public.

It was a matter of great regret to all of us to lose
General Schenck's straightforward honesty and
shrewdness at our Board; but you will observe that
he left from motives creditable to himself—duty to
his government and loyalty to his party; that he left
with unabated confidence in the prospects of the
company, and that he "dissolved connection," not
as stated by the Times' correspondent, "with the
company," but only with the management.

The extracts the Times' correspondent makes from
the White Pine News, to the effect that the late
owners "had guited the mine," and that there were
to be "some of the tallest lawing ever known" as to
its ownership, would be entirely unworthy of
notice out for the fallest lawing them.

Against hingation for the title we are guaranteed
by the vendors, and the very "tall lawing" has resolved Itself into an offer to accept £8,000 as settlement of the claim to a property just soid for a mililon stering, a sufficient proof of the nature of the
claim made.

If the mine has been "gutted," the operation has
been somewhat incomplete, for, besides the lar

If the mine has been "gutted," the operation has

If the mine has been "gutted," the operation has been somewhat incomplete, for, besides the large masses of ore known to remain at the date of purchase, more has been discovered since, and of a still richer character, but these matters of detail will be more fully explained to the snareholders, who are really the parties interested, and not the public. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, GEORGE ANDERSON, Chairman of Directors of the Emma Mining Company (Limited).

(Inclosure.)

(Inclosure.) . LONDON, Dec. 6, 1871. DEAR SIR—I hereby resign my place as a director of the Emma Silver Mining Company, and request you to communicate this notice of the fact to the Board at their next meeting.

In thus withdrawing from the trust reposed in me I desire to express to my associates in the management of the company my sincere and high appreciation of each and every one of them as gentlemen of distinguished bosition and character, with whom it has been to me a pleasure to be connected.

My resignation is upon grounds purely personal to myself. In consenting to become a director I know that I but exercised a private and Individual right, in no way incompatible with public or official duty; but I prefer to take away from some who have criticised me even a pretext for their

official duty; but I prefer to take away from some who have criticised me even a pretext for their comments or attacks. I beg, therefore, to record my assurance to you and the other memoers of the Board that I continue to have the fulest confidence in the value and profitableness of the property they have in charge, in which I still hold all the shares I have been able to take.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROST, C. SCHENCK, GEORGE ANDERSON, ESQ., M. P., Chairman, &c.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

[From the London Standard.]

The importance of the pending arbitration on the Alabama claims has a tendency to distract public attention from the other branches of the great Anglo-American lawsuit. A telegram from Berlin, nowever, which is publy of all in moray cannot appointed with the yold all in moray cannot appointed with the yold all in moray cannot appointed the public to which it relates. The Emperor of Germany is the arbitrator appointed to actite the long standing san Juan dispute, and it is now announced that the memoranda of both net English and American governments in reference to this difficulty have been placed in his hands. As the United States' case in respect of the Alabama claims has been made public through the medium of the New York press, it is possible that we may ere long be made acquainted with the nature of the claims now advanced on San Juan. To all students of American diplomacy this minor case will have an interest only second to that referred to the Geneva Commissioners, as for the magnitude of the interests at stake the San Juan question is one of far inferior importance to that on which the Alabama arbitration must turn; but in its bearings on international justice the far Western dispute it worting of attentive examination. In Fights on international justice the far Western dispute it worting of attentive examination. In Fights on international justice the far Western dispute it was a signed the property of the Alabama controversy. Barely has any country been called upon to submit to an argression so entirely unwarranable in its nature as that to which the government of Great Britain has been subjected by the attempt of the Americans to selve San Juan. The excellence of our claim to the island cannot fully be understood without reference to the negotiations which preceded the Treaty of 1842, settled on behalf of this country by Lord Ashburton. Exactly as the Maine boundary by Lord Ashburton. Exactly as the Maine boundary by Lord Ashburton's Island. In might be made to the might b

THE CATACAZY CASE.

The Russian Press on the Fish and Catacasy Case-England the Mutual Enemy of Russis and the United States.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7, 1872. The Moseow Gazette contains the following leading article on the subject of M. Catacazy's recall: "As our readers already know, President Grant deemed it necessary to declare in his Message that the proceedings of the Russian Ambassador at Washington made all intercourse with him Russian government to recall that functionary. The chief motive of the dissatisfaction with our Ambassador consisted, according to the President, in his interference into the relations or the United States with other governments. But what this interference was and of what it consisted, the President did not mention. He added only that his desire had been fulfilled, and that the relations with Russia remained as formerly, quite friendly. "Immediately after this vague declaration, and a

if with a view to clear it up a little, the official corject was published in the American papers. This correspondence consists of an immeasurably long despatch of Mr. Fish, dated the 18th of November addressed to the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg and enumerating the causes of dissaus faction with M. Catacazy, and of four short, strictly formal despatches exchanged between Mr. Fish and M. Catacazy with reference to the cessation of the latter gentleman's relations with the Cabinet of Washington. In the United States the annual Message of the President is usually accompanied by detailed reports of the sundry Ministers. ments presented to Congress are published. In case of need diplomatic secrecy is preserved in America by no means less strictly than in Europe. As a proof this we need only recall the negotiations concerning the purchase of our North American dominions, which transaction fact. The publication of a diplomatic correspondence is made by order of the Congress, and the selection of the documents to be published is made by the chairman of the commission; and, as the sup-porters of the President and of Mr. Fish did their best to overthrow Mr. Sumner, who was a man of foreign policy of the United States, it became quite clear to us that the publication of a correspondence accusing the Russian Ambassador of all sorts of diplomatic improprieties, has been made through the influence of Mr. Fish, though we are unable to

make out for what purpose.

"But et us see what were the motives for discontent against the Ambassador. From Mr. Fise's despatch we see only that M. Catacazy became disagreeable to Mr. Fish snortly after his arrival in America and chiefly consequent on his opposition to the Perkins claims. Mr. Fish took very muca to heart this affair of an already deceased man. He accused our Ambassador of having exposed this affair, as well as the persons concerned in it, and with having exposed them not only in conversation, but in newspaper articles as well. Mr. Fish says that, athough he is unable to prove that all such articles were written by M. Catacazy, he is bound to conclude from their tone that they were inspired by the Ambassador. On several of such articles there were even explanations between Mr. Fish and M. Catacazy, and although the latter repudiates having any sort of connection with them, Mr. Fish says he learned from certain reporters of the name of Adams and Frank Turk that the articles were written by M. Catacazy himself. Further, Mr. Fish assures us that he knows through some dismissed official of the name of Taisistro that last year's forged despatch of General Ignation with a view to deceive them. The whole of this improbable story is related with endless details in the despatch of Mr. Fish, and, subsequently, a few more lines accuse M. Catacazy's following endeavored in all sorts of ways to preclude the negotiations which were going on between England and the United States. We must avow we cannot understand how the Russian Ambassador could have interfered, with negotiations in which he had no part whatever. But on this point Mr. Fish, otherwise so full of verbiage, remains in sience. All we know is that while inable to turt in any way the relations between America and England it is no part of the mission of our Ambassadors either in Washington or in London to bring the two countries to Iriendly relations, stace it is well known that nothing of the sort can be realized between them.

"This is all the Ambassador is accused of, except that in spersonal into a political affair, and making a scandal of world-wide eclat? Was i despatch we see only that M. Catacazy became disagreeable to Mr. Fish snortly after his arrival in

micrests to do so?
"Even were we to have any disagreements with
America we ought never to snow them to, the rest
of the world. Such disagreements can only be momentary ones; for Russia and America have no sort

mentary ones; for Kassa and America mave no sort of competition, and cannot fear any sort of collision. What sort of interest might then have caused a Minister of the United States to put into jeopardy an old friendship, instead of—as Mr. Wintarops said—"holding the old friend with an iron arm." And if there could not be any American interest capable of causing a Minister to act in this way, then it must have been an anti-American interest said—"holding the old friend with an iron arm."
And if there could not be any American interest capable of causing a Minister to act in this way, then it must have been an anti-American interest that was at work. Now, what could it have been?
"There is a country with which America has permanent outstanding accounts. She has with that country even now a quarrel subjected to a foreign tribunal. This country is England, which has also some accounts with Russiis, and which is, therefore, looking at us just with the same hatred as she looks upon America. Situated between the two countries she does not like to see Russia and America in friendship. And it was only an English interest that could have caused an American Minister to exaggerate the significance of a misunderstanding with our Ambassador. England would, of course, be very anxious to see our friendly relations spoiled for nothing. But, happily enough, things will never come to that, for the Americans understand just as well their interests as we understand ours, and the best proof of it is that the whole of this quarrel between our Ambassador and the United States Minister has been met, both in Russia and America, with an utter indinerence on the part of public opinion."

The Gazette quotes then a letter of the New York Star's Washington correspondent, in which Mr. Fish is accused of keeping spics at his service, and in which suggestions are made that English gold might not have been quite a stranger to the affair, puffed up just at the time the Alabama claims were about to be settled.

It must be added that this article was printed just on the eve of the day when Prince Gortschakoff has a special wish to show his claws. And as he has published his last note to Mr. Curtin as soon as it was written, it must be concluded that on this occasion he had a wish of this description.

P10 NONO AND BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

PIO NONO AND BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

Dupunloup Regarding His Retirement from the French Academy.

DEARLY BELOVED SON-Greeting and apostolic benediction. it is a consolation, amid the dis asters of the faith and the shipwreck of Christian consciences, to be-hold acts which are inspired by a true and disinterested zear for religion. He who considers and weighs how much it behooves to break not at all fear the vain censure of the world, but follows fervently the voice of his my dearly beloved son, and we do not hesitate to convey to you the expression of our satisfaction. my dearly beloved son, and we do not hesitate to convey to you the expression of our satisfaction. You have been elected by a society which has not been ashamed to admit alter you a sout corrupted with perverted coctrines, one of those men of whom Si. Matthew said, "They do not see the carkness of their consciences, and they bear the pride of their shame." You have not thought fit to keep your place in that society, and the act of resignation and humility with which you have refused to combromise with iniquity has filed with pure joy the nearts of the Catholics. The scandal has been denounced by you and you have disowned the votes of your colleagues as soon as you have seen that they promiscuously conferred them upon men filled with the light of the Church, as well as upon those who are injected by the most detestable errors of this century. We not only address our congratulations for this glorious decision, but we request you to neglect no opportunity to separate yourself openly from the impious and the evil-minded, wherever you should be exposed to their contact—in every assembly where the Word of Christ cannot be exclusive neard and revered. It is by these pious manifestations, by this devotion to the faith, that the evils under which the Catholic truth take full possession of its rights, and against it the gates of hell will not prevail. We desire, my dearly beloved son, that our apostolic benediction may accompany you, as well as all those who fight the good faith and combat courageously by your example for the cause of the faith.

Roms, AT ST. PETER'S, the 24 of January, 1872-Twents-sixth year of our Pontificate.

BRAZIL

The Cause of Reform, Religious, Educational and Social, in the Empire

Convents and Cloisters To Be Turned Into Free and Open Schools-Church Incorporation Rule Against Natural Affection and Family Ties-A Dying Sister and Indignant Brother-the American Street Car System a Powerful Agency of De-. mocrac -Rio Society Revolutionized-The Chicago Fund-Absence of the United States Naval Flag.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 25, 1871. There is frequently recurring evidence that stition and death-like conservatism which seems to nave excluded the people of Brazil not only, but the people of this Brazilian metropolitan centre as well, from the material and moral benefits which have flowed in upon other nations, that more liberal ideas are finding a way for entrance here and there, and that in many instances the wall of intolerance and vain self-importance has been entirely razed and obliterated. Among other proofs of this fact is the growing interest in the matter of general public instruction, and this is one of the most satisfactory evidences of the mental and moral advancement Brazil. Give her some more comprehensive system of public school instruction, aiming been already established, with an importation of some of those ideas and modes of instruction which other nations—more especially the United States—have by examination and trial proved worthy of material, gain to Brazil would be incalculable. One of the most venerable and extensive of the

ecclesiastical establishments of Rio is the Convent of Ajuda, on the Rua Ajuda. The Papai hat stuccoed over its door and the long lines of heavily barred windows tell of an age when the spirit and the letter of Roman Catholiciam were more domi-nant than at present. In passing before this, as before most of the religious edifices of the city, masculine Brazilian humanity raises its hat in def-erential courtesy. It is an old custom, yet retained, giving evidence of the profoundness of that respect in which the temples of Catholicism according to Rome have ever been held here. The thought of making any secular use of even the extensive unoccupied and useless grounds connected with these been hardy to entertain and probably dangerous to propose, but now the huge walls about the grounds this old convent of Ainda have given way, and a large section of the land is to be used for the erection of a building for a public school which shall be much in advance of anything of the kind

erection of a building for a public school which shall be muon in advance of anything of the kind before attempted here. The activity with which the work has been pushed so far is remarkable in contrast with the tarthness of building operations generally, and the tring of the hammer and clink of the trowel have a greater significance than the fact of the material building, for they tell of a new order of things and of advancing fiberal ideas. When this structure is finished the old, massive, decless convent near at hand, and the new school incose, will be monuments of two periods widely distinct. The Roman Catholic priesthood would, if possible, prevent these new movements, but while the people of the large towns of Brazil may go through the formalities and ceremonials of that faun, the influence of the priests over the masses amounts to futle or nothing. I question it in any portion of the world the individual and official influence of the priests over the masses amounts to fittle or nothing. I question it in any portion of the world the individual and official influence of the priests over the masses amounts to fittle or nothing. I question it in any portion of the world the individual and official influence of the priests over the masses amounts to applicate the invalid sister expressed a wish to see her mother, who resided in the city. The request was answered by the canef official that the coming of ner mother to see her would not affect her condition, and the granting of the request was reinsed. The knowledge of the daughter's that Haess, and the desire to see again in this life her only parent living, reached the mother, and see her onlying daughter, but was emphalically reliased. She then demanded the right to see her could not affect her condition, and that she must pass from her present state into the unknown future without any introduction, and that the mother could not affect her chagner's soul; and that the mother could not affect her chagner's soul; and that the mother could not affect her present

after death.

The girl passed away from earth.

The son and orother, in his indignation, called public attention to the "outrage." and for cass the columns of the papers were marked with articles of reprobation and vituperation. Calomniatory epithets were applied to the presshood and the Bisnop, and they were insuited in the streets. Indignation of that kind is ephemeral here, and it seemed to pass away, and latterly rittle has been said agont the case.

STREET RA-LROAD3 AS CIVILIZING AGENTS.

I am positive that the beneficial changes which are continually occurring in the nabits and modes to a considerable extent, to the matics and modes to a considerable extent, to the indicate of the considerable extent of